

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has been raging with considerable severity at Toledo during the past week or two of extremely hot weather. In that part of the town called Utah, on this side of the river, the cases were so numerous and fatal, that we hear the people in general have fled. Two cases, coming from there to this place, have proved fatal, one a child of George Jones, which died at the house of Deacon Stephen Williams, and the other a shoemaker named Judson Tooker. On Wednesday night last, Deacon Williams was himself attacked, and died the next day, and a little girl in the next house, daughter of Mr. Lucas, died soon after. These four are the only fatal cases that have occurred here, we believe. We have heard rumors of one or two other slight attacks of the disease, and would advise all to be careful of their health and abstemious in diet during the coming few weeks of hot weather. The thermometer daily indicates a heat above 90 deg., and slight causes now will produce serious illness and perhaps death, which at other times would have no effect.

The fourth of July at Portageville was duly celebrated in a variety of ways. The number of people collected was said to be greater than ever before seen at one time in the village—ranging, we should say, somewhere from six to eight hundred.

First in order, came the Sabbath school celebration, with processions, addresses, music and an excellent dinner in the grove.—Next, a regular fourth of July oration by the Rev. Mr. Green, and music by the band.—Then the organization of an anti-Nebraska meeting, and a speech from Judge Cook, such as a crowd has seldom listened to, in Wood county before. He unraveled and read to them a hasty sketch of the chicanery of men in power, in high places and low, with such plainness of speech and home-thrusts as to stir up a noisy hornet's nest about his ears. Some of his over-zealous democratic friends were afraid that something might be said or done to the injury of the democratic party, and so were not very orderly and seemed to care very little whether they disturbed or broke up the meeting or not. However, after indulging in a rather boisterous exhibition of their notions of "free speech" for a while, they withdrew, and the business of the meeting was completed in an orderly and respectable manner.

Portageville is a pretty little village, surrounded by the finest kind of a farming country, as well as numbers of wholesouled, liberal minded, jovial men, and fair and beautiful women and daughters. We like the appearance of things about there, wish them success in their railroad projects, and hope to see as large or a larger crowd on hands at the county fair, to be held there next fall.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. George Powers for a basket of nice cherries. Thanks for the acceptable present.

Counterfeit bank notes are now called "Nebraska Bills," because they are fraudulent, and passed by scoundrels. We understand that a new "Nebraska Bill" has just made its appearance, which may be described thus: 1's, State Stock Bank, Jamestown, Indiana—letter A., vignette, wood cutters engaged at hewing in a forest—date, Nov. 15, 1853—paper, thick and new—all the names, signatures, &c., usually written on bills, are engraved—general appearance of the bill deceiving—like the Nebraska bill.—[Chicago Tribune.

Our neighbor of the "Journal" grossly misrepresents, when he states that we said "the opening of Nebraska and Kansas to slavery, by repealing an act of congress by which slavery therein was forever prohibited is an anti-slavery measure." We said no such thing.—[Maumee Valley Democrat.

Let us see if you didn't. You will not pretend, we think, that any further legislation is now necessary to enable slaveholders to take their slaves into either Kansas or Nebraska and hold them there; but if you do pretend so, you are probably the only intelligent gentleman in the Union who will pretend so, and the pretence cannot be supported by either authority or fact. If we mistake not every slaveholder, proslavery and anti-slavery member of congress understood this point as we do; and the slaveholders of the southern states are hurrying forward to take exclusive possession of the territories. There was a prohibition of slavery there, that prohibition is repealed, and, as a natural sequence, slavery is admitted, tolerated and allowed until again prohibited by law. That slavery-prohibition our neighbor calls a "restriction upon self government"!!! Being prohibited from holding one's fellow-beings in slavery is a "restriction upon self-government," according to the Maumee Valley Democrat! Here is its language:

"Now that the Missouri restriction upon self government is repealed by the Nebraska bill, many of its opponents admit that there is not the least chance of slavery ever going into these territories. The fact is, it is an anti-slavery measure to leave the subject to the people of the territories, for they are certain to decide it right," &c.—[Dem. June 19.

That is what you said, sir. Is it not in substance, though 'not in terms, precisely what we charged? It was not for the purpose of "grossly misrepresenting" you, nor of "misrepresenting" you at all, that we chose to use our own instead of your language in stating your position; but we stated the point you made, with the inevitable result to be deduced from it, in the shortest terms, to show the absurdity of your argument. As to the people always deciding right, it is a species of flattery precisely analogous to the saying "the king can do no wrong," a fawning sycophancy practiced by those who—wait upon its rewards! If the people of those territories, when they come to adopt state constitutions, (which will be the first independent action they will be able to take upon this subject,) shall decide in favor of freedom, we shall say they decide right; but if they decide to have slavery, as we greatly fear one or both will, we shall say, and civilized mankind generally will say, that selfishness has overborne justice and that they decide wrongly. What will our neighbor of the Democrat say? According to the rule he lays down above he must have no opinion of his own on the subject; but all freedom, all manhood, all sense of right and wrong, must be "crushed out" and sacrificed to his tyrannical master, the party—he must just as readily declare that they decide right in the one case as the other. It must be an intolerable thralldom of the soul to never be able to express a free thought or believe and cherish a great principle or truth, for fear of getting crosswise with "the people." What horror such a willing suppliant must have for the very name of an "abolitionist," one who hates slavery! He must look upon Jefferson as a dangerous and bloody incendiary, when he declared without waiting for "the people" to decide whether he was right or wrong, "I have sworn upon the altar of God and my country eternal hostility against every kind of tyranny over the mind of man."

Fourth of July, 1854—Juvenile Celebration

Agreeably to previous arrangements the anniversary of American independence was celebrated in this town by a union of the several Sabbath schools. At 10 o'clock A. M., each school with its banner formed in procession and proceeded from the Baptist church to the grove south from the court house, where the exercises were opened by a song, prayer by Rev. A. Brown, reading the declaration of independence by E. G. Bradley, an address by Rev. W. W. Williams of Toledo, juvenile addresses spoken by Gilbert Beach and Carey Lindsay, interspersed with songs by the juvenile choirs. At the close, the youth and such others as chose to partake, were served with a pic-nic dinner, got up by the ladies in a style highly creditable to their skill and taste. The address of Rev. W. W. Williams was highly appropriate to the occasion, instructive to all, and particularly so to the youth, to whom it was more immediately directed. Rev. P. D. Pelton being called upon, briefly responded in his usual happy style and instructive language.

The attendance of the scholars was very general, and much to their credit and that of their teachers, their deportment was very orderly and quiet. Parents and others were also there in large numbers, indicating that the anniversary of that glorious day which gave birth to our national independence, was still kept in remembrance; and that they were not unmindful of the utility of cultivating the affections as well as the intellects of the rising generation. SPECTATOR.

S. S. L'Honnemieu has resigned his *pro tem.* presidency of the Dayton & Michigan railroad. Daniel Beckel has been elected in his place.—[Cin. Gaz.

The south is moving to secure the advantages they have gained by the aid of northern traitors. The St. Louis Republican approves of the Kansas "squatter resolutions," urging slaveholders to remove immediately into Kansas; to locate land, and keep it despite the government or anybody else; to afford no protection to abolitionists, i. e. those opposed to slavery; that slavery exists already in Kansas, and that they will keep it there at all hazards.

The New Orleans Bulletin thinks the repeal of the Missouri compromise was wrong, but because it was effected by a northern senator, (but a slaveholder,) supports it. It threatens a dissolution of the Union, should Wm. H. Seward be elected president! The Times & Sentinel, of Columbus, Ga., proposes a union of the southern whig party with the democratic party in order to control the government. The union will more than probably take place. If such things are going on in the south, why should not union of all parties in the north take place to oppose and thwart the designs of the south to form a slave republic? To aid in this scheme, the president, a few days since, asked congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 to pay for more Mexican barrens, secured by the Gadsden treaty. This, with \$10,000,000 improperly given to Texas, and \$6,500,000 more, now proposed to be given to her, makes \$21,500,000 which we have been and are to be robbed of, uselessly, to promote slavery extension. Let the people of the free states think of these things, and act as their best judgment may dictate. A fearful crisis is impending over us, and it must be met.—[O. Repository.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Portageville.

Agreeably to previous notice an anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Portageville, July 4, 1854. The meeting was organized by calling GEORGE W. BAIRD of Perrysburg, to the chair as president, and S. M. Breese of Gilead, as vice president, and appointing Joseph F. Wade and E. Elliott as secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, on motion a committee was appointed on resolutions.

Judge Cook of Perrysburg was called on for a speech, and he proceeded to occupy the attention of the audience for about two

hours, in a masterly and telling manner, laying open to the comprehension of every one the astounding frauds perpetrated in the Nebraska and Kansas iniquity, and the gross corruption from the highest office in the gift of the people, down to a superintendency of our public works, and by and through which the passage of said act was consummated.

After the report of the committee, the following resolutions were adopted almost unanimously:

Whereas the recent passage of the act organizing the Kansas and Nebraska territories, legalizing the introduction of slavery therein, is in violation of a solemn compact, and whereas all parties of the south, with a few honorable exceptions, united for this end, and were opposed by the great majority of the north, therefore

Resolved That we recognize but two political parties in this country, one a slave oligarchy, composed of slavery propagandists of the south and their few adherents at the north, and the other the democracy of the people, who are opposed to vassalage of every form and under every circumstance.

Resolved, That since the issue has been forced upon the people of the north between slavery and freedom, we as a part thereof reluctantly but determinedly accept the same.

Resolved, That the passage of the act known as the Nebraska act, in pretending to carry out the principle of non-intervention, is a gross imposition upon the intelligence of the people of the north and acts directly counter to that end.

Judge Cook and S. Jefferson were appointed to attend the convention at Columbus on the 13th July, 1854, as delegates for Wood county, after which the meeting adjourned.

Reduction in the State Levy.

It is now well understood that the levy for State purposes has been reduced by the Auditor of State from 51 cents on the hundred dollars to 35½ cents on the hundred dollars. This fact has been seized on by some of the Democratic papers as showing that the taxes of each individual tax payer will be less this year than last, and the public have been advised to congratulate themselves on the result. Now it is all a mistake that this fact leads to any such result. Each individual who has the same property this year as he had last will pay the same amount of taxes. The way this happens is thus:—The same property which last year was put on the tax list at \$1,000, is this year put on at \$1,437—the productiveness of the property in the meantime not having changed the least. Last year the Auditor wanted to raise \$5.10 from that piece of property, and it being valued at \$1,000, he levied on it at the rate of 51 cents on the hundred dollars, and got just the sum he wanted. This year he wants to raise the same sum from the same property, and finding it chalked up to \$1,437, he levies on it at the rate of 35½ cents per hundred dollars, and gets his \$5.10 again.

The whole thing amounts to just this:—The valuation of each man's property has been raised on the duplicate in the same proportion that the levy has been diminished.

Take this county, Hamilton, for instance. The total on the duplicate last year was nearly 82 millions; this year it will amount probably to 120 millions. On this basis the levy of 35½ will produce a trifle more than the basis of 51 cents. We suppose the Auditor meant to secure full as much as on the old basis, and the reduced levy will doubtless do it. In Montgomery county last year, the duplicate was seventeen millions, this year it is twenty-four millions. The former sum at 51 cents on the hundred dollars will produce \$86,700; the latter at 36 cents on the hundred dollars will produce \$86,400—a difference of only \$300. In Champaign county, the personal property has increased from \$2,409,136 last year, to \$3,509,365 this year. The personal property taxed last year at 51 cents on the hundred, produced \$12,286. The personal property in the same county taxed this year but 36 cents on the hundred, will produce, \$12,633—an increase of \$347 on the personal property alone. About the same showing might be made as to the entire State.—[Cin. Gazette.